REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,826.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,052 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, on THURSDAY, the 24th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Columbo, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 570 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. PACHAMBA, 570 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th May, 1877, at 10 A.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE SPLENDID SCREW STEAMER COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND,

2,700 Tons, 500 H. P., CAPTAIN JOHN BAIN.

THIS popular Steamer was built expressly for the India Trade with Saloon and Cabins on Deck, which are fitted with every comfort and convenience.

FARE TO LONDON ..... Rs. 570
Do. SUEZ ..... „ 350

The Steamer is now in Bombay harbour and lying near Magazon Bunder,

or passage and further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May 187 .

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN JUNE.

THE FINE SCREW STEAMER HUTTON.

2,300 Tons, CAPTAIN F. W. HODGES.

THIS Steamer has First-class accommodation. All Cabins and Saloon on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 400.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S. S. TRINACRIA,

3,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

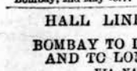
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.



THE S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. Thomas Collins, will sail on SATURDAY, the 9th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,060 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,

Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Peninsular & S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa ..... Rs. 475
Do. do. „ Naples ..... „ 450
Do. Naples ..... „ 470
Do. Genoa ..... „ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

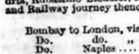
KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250	A. Sopranich, on or about	30th May.
S.S. SPHINX,	2,230	250	——— „ „	25th June.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 280	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 179	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 20th May 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL and DEPOSITION of MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PRICE—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONERS.
OPINIONS OF THE NATIVE MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	28th May.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Ferrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1855	250	C. Fraser	8th do.
(c) ZAMBESI	1421	370	A. Symons	15th do.
SUMATRA	2483	450	G. Anderson	22d do.
(c) Hydaspes	3081	350	D. Remoldson	29th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 28th May, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. CATHAY, (2,932 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain R.T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 25th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	
BANGALORE	2,63 500	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482 250	Capt E. G. Stoad, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. AUCTION SALE of 400 Tons North Wales Main Steam Coal ex Carnock Bunder. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., on account, and risk of the first purchaser, Ebrahim Lutibhai—

400 Tons North Wales Main Steam Coals landed steame. "Arago."

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1877.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
2 cases coloured prints.
3 bales grey leno checks.
3 bales twist.
3 cases jaconet.
35 cases quarts and pints beer.
100 boxes quarts and pints claret and Sautern wine.

On account and at the risk of the indentor Curoondass Soorjee

P. & O. { 679-81, 685-87, 677-78, 694-95, 667, 682-84-R. { 14 cases colored border dhooties.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

McEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE,
Just landed ex s. s. Barbary.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell another shipment of this excellent beer, by Public Auction, at their rooms. It consists of—

70 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
20 casks each 7 dozen pints,

is in perfectly sound condition, and will be sold in small convenient lots.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th May, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white do.
10 cases T. red prints.
5 do. do. cambrics.
5 bales do. twist No. 40.

On account and at the risk of Sorabjee Rustomjee—

17 casks beer.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Kasara Bunder—

100 tons superior Moulmein 1st class Teak squares.
100 „ 2nd „

And at the Mazagon Dockahana, about 30 tons Scantlings of various sizes.

In a few all convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, &c., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd June, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the 1st floor of their rooms, Nos. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and hand ome household furniture, &c., of K. J. Shitem Esq

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed, and the furniture shall be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONAFIDE Auction Sale of a large collection of valuable stock in trade, shop goods, best electro plated-ware, meerschaum pipes, silver wa ches, table ornamental inkstands, dress piece-goods, a large stock of oleographs, cromos, best oil paintings and coloured photographs in rich gilt frame, &c., &c., at Rampart Row, Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 24th instant, and succeeding day if necessary, the sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to di pose off, without reserve, the whole of the stock in trade of assrs. Walker and Co., at their shop in Rampart Row, Fort, the same consisting of bronze & days' timepiece, sides for magic lantern, magnetic battery, mi roscopes, leather portmanteaus with album meerschaum pipes, silver sui es of brooches and earrings, garnet, jewellery, cigar cabinet, spoons and forks, manifold writers, silver hunting an open face watches, pedometer, melodians, cigar magazines, dress piece-goods, shoe cases, tables, gilt jewellery consisting of lockets, crosses, Victoria chains, neck chains, hair pins, brooches, sleeve links and studs, fronts, sleeve buttons, chatelains, necklets bracklets, billiard balls, gentlemen hats, a best selection of oleographs, cromo, oil paintings and coloured photographic pictures, consisting of Cricketer, Faust and Margarita, off Yarmouth and off Essex, Repose, H. H. the Prince of Wales, Catskill Mountain, Restless Sitter, Swedish Gate, Dreaming Mary, Bay of Naples, Rock of Ages, Mermaid Kettle by the Lake, Two Cousins, Girl in Poultry-yard, Whirlpool on Danube, Egyptian Girl, Squire's Daughter, Bank of Nile &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1877.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, magnificent pier glasses, 2-8 days chiming clocks by Barraud and John Moore and Sons, a large self-acting organ, hanging, table and wall argand lamps, wall shades, China flower pots, garden seats and benches, &c., &c., at No. 34, De Lima Street, near the Nawabs Tank, Mazagon.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 28th instant, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture &c. the property of a Parsee gentleman, changing his residence, comprising glass and Chinaware, a handsome cherry gilt, three barrel spirit waggon, with three drinking buckets, a plated extra large size ice pitcher, tea pot, tankard, &c., handsome carved black wood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 12 pieces, chairs, sofa couches, side and oval tables with marble slabs, easy chairs, 2 large almeras (or wings wardrobes) a self acting organ with spare barrels, handsome plated hanging, table and wall argand lamps, wallshades, 2 magnificent pier glasses in handsome gilt frames, 2-8 days chiming clocks by Barraud and John Moore & Sons, a pair of beautiful and class-cal parian figures of the late Sir James Jeejeebhoy and late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, under glass domes and stands, several handsome marble pedstals (for ornaments) a large garden engine with spare Indian rubber pipes, &c., &c., china flower pots on stands, garden seats and benches, flower vases, table ornaments, and toilet bottles, a large quantity of copper cooking utensils &c. &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

A handsome English built landau, by Wm. Kinross, in Excellent order and a set of new harness, the property is now on view.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 24th May 1877. Auctioneer.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, plants, books, &c., at Tank Road, Parell, behind Government House.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of David Hare, Esq., the same comprises rich cut engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated ware, such as hot water curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and soy frames, tea set, butter pot, waiters, toast rack, biscuit box, fish strainers, and forks, set of shell pattern salt cellars, table, piano, and chamber candl sticks, &c., handsome French polished Madras pattern furniture, such as a set camp table in 3 pieces, side board, dumb waiter, whatnot, circular, pier, card, lady's and gentleman writing tables, pigeon hole, easy drawing room, reclining, rocking, and lady's low chairs, reclining and half backed sofas, corner ornament stands, tea poys, small cupboards, horned hat stan's, a handsome French bronze corset going clock, rich Brussels Persian carpets, parian figures, flower vases, photographs in gilt frame, English iron painted four post bedstead and single cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispense and cookroom articles, copper cooking utensils, an American cooking stove, a double poled tent, choice plants &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainwares, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in a tent opposite their rooms the valuable and handsome household furniture plated glass and p rcelainwa e, &c., the property of J. Avent, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich glass ware, handsome dinner dessert, and breakfast services, best plated ware, &c. handsome carved blackwood French polished household furniture such as, a set of camp table in 3 pieces whatnots, cupboard, dining room chairs, arcana pi r, card, writing ann ladys work tables, easy, folding, drawing room and lady's low chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, chiffonier, corner ornament stands, teapoys, screens, Brussel's and Catalay carpets, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, English iron four posts bedsteads, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, dis, ense articles, books &c.,

No Catalogues and the property is now o view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Sale at their rooms on SATURDAY the 26th at 1 P.M. consisting grey, cold and other piece goods, twists, &c.

At 1 P.M.

The following articles of uniform belonging to a Medical Staff Officer (height 5 feet 11 inches round chest 43 inches) consisting of full dress red coat, 3 pair blue trousers, shell jacket, mess wais coat, patrol coats, sword, sword knot sword sling, full dress pouch and belt, forage cap, gold bound regulation hoomet, brass spurs, and buckskin gloves.

1 English built circular miniature brougham, the property of gentleman.

A high caste young grey arab, aged 4 years, "handsome, good tempered, goes in single harness or saddle."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HER

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

SATURDAY, MAY 26,

The Gardens having been obtained by the kind permission of J. H. GRANT, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

HAS GRACIOUSLY CONSENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S BAND RENDERING THEIR ASSISTANCE DURING THE ENTERTAINMENT.

CONCERT.

SPELLING BEE.

OPERETTA:

BREAKING THE SPELL,

BY OFFENBACH.

PART FIRST FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
PART SECOND FOR NATIVES.

In each part a valuable prize will be given to the successful competitor.

THE BAND

OF

H. M.'s 20TH REGIMENT N. I.

(By kind permission of Colonel Thatcher and Officers) will attend.

DANCING IN THE ENCHANTED CIRCLE,

(Illuminated by Chinese Lanterns, &c.)

TO A FULL QUADRILLE BAND.

STALACTITE CAVERN AND HERMIT'S CAVE.

DOUBLE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, BALLOON ASCENT, ILLUMINATED DEVICES, AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

Numbered and Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
Family Tickets admitting three	„ 7
Unreserved Seats	„ 2
Promenade	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Refreshment Pavilions under the management of Messrs. Kerner and Minns.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POSTPONED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, which is to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on the 24th May 1877, at 3 P.M., is FURTHER POSTPONED till 31st May 1877.

By Order of the Board,

LALBHAI DULPUTBHAI & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, May 22, 1877.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,

Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.

4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,

For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.

PRICE LIST FREE.

Address—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,

14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON, 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),

Beg to announce that they have just opened out their

ANNUAL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

OF THE VERY BEST LONDON MANUFACTURE, Specially made for the Indian market.

DRAB VULCANISED WATERPROOF COATS, Light, Durable and Reversible.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8	each.

INVERNESS CAPES, of same material.

Length	42	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	15-0	15-8	16-0	17-0	18-0	each.

Also LEGGINGS, per pair, Rs. 4-8, and COSMOPOLITAN CAPS, each Rs. 4.

BLUE REGULATION CAPES, Prince of Wales pattern, with the Waterproofing between two textures.

Length	44	46	48	50	inches.
Rupees	30-0	32-0	33-9	34-0	each.

Subject to 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler, the thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it at once, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow Stems, each, from	7 8 to	14 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	16 0 to	18 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice of best electro plate, from	9 0 to	10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	6 0 to	7 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.

Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI

TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Cash.

Per Pot ..... Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.

Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRROR.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THIS new and very convenient form of Mirror is sure to become a general favourite. As the figure is reflected in it *five times*, a Lady is by its aid enabled to see herself perfectly, and without character her position at all. It is made in a variety of neat styles, and forms a pretty ornament to a room. When the Mirror is folded it is less than an inch in thickness. The small space that it occupies, and the safety with which it can be packed, will especially commend it for use in Camp.

Small Size—10½ *inches square.*	Rs. a.
1.—Polished Bamboo	25 0
2.—Ebony, Silk Back	37 0
Medium Size—11½ *inches square.*	
1.—Plain Ebony	27 12
2.—Polished Bamboo	30 0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	43 0
Large Size—13 *inches square.*	
1.—Plain Ebony	30 0
2.—Polished Bamboo	40 0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	45 0

	Rs. a.
Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 18½ in. by 14 in.	65 0
Ebony Gilt ornamented Peadings, size 28 in. by 16½ in.	150 0
Polished Bamboo, on Stand, with drawer, size 17 in. by 14 in.	80 0
The "Psyche" Glass Polished Bamboo, on portable stand, size 17 in. by 14 in.	75 0
Time "Psyche" Glass, Gilt Bamboo, on portable stand, size 17 in. by 14 in.	90 0
Rosewood Frame, with gilt candle holders, size 16 in. by 12 in.	120 0

(This Glass when folded forms a double-glass.)

PLATED WARE.

Best Plated on Nickle Silver Spoons and Forks.

	Plain Pattern. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.
Table Spoons.....per doz.	32 8	38 0
Table Forks ..... „	32 8	
Dessert Spoons ..... „	25 0	30 0
Dessert Forks ..... „	25 0	
Tea Spoons ..... „	18 8	18 0

	Plain Fiddle. Pattern. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.
Egg Spoons ..... each	1 8	2 4
Salt Spoons ..... „	1 8	2 4
Mustard Spoons ..... „	1 8	2 4
Soup Ladles ..... „	12 0	12 0
Sauce Ladles ..... „	3 8	4 8

	Plain Fiddle. Pattern. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.
Gravy Spoons ..... each	5 8	8 0
Fish Knives ..... „	10 0	13 8
Butter Knives ..... „	3 12	4 8
Sugar Tongs ..... „	3 10	4 0
Pickle Forks ..... „	2 4	2 0

Army and Navy Cups.
Beef-teak Dishes.
Breakfast Trays.
Breakfast Cruets.
Beer Mugs.
Beer and Sodawater Tumblers.
Biscuit Boxes.
Bottle Corks.
Bread Basket's.
Bread Plates.
Bread Knives.
Butter Pots.
Butter Knives.
Candlesticks, Chamber.
Carvers, Meat.
Carvers, Fish.
Chop or Steak Dishes.
Cocktail Shakers.
Corkscrews.
Cream Ewers.
Cruet Frames.
Crump Scoops.
Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and Howson.)
"Carlton" Club Slide Dishes, with revolving Covers.
Cheap Tea and Coffee Services.
Camp Companion.
Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks.
Dinner and Breakfast Frames.
Dram Flasks.
Dishes, "Carlton" Club.
Dishes, "United Service."
Drinking Cups.
Egg Stands.
Egg Boilers.
Egg Cup & Toast Stands.
Fish Carvers.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Fountains Perpetual.
Ice Hammers.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Pails and Jugs.
Inkstands.
Knife-rests.
Luncheon and Breakfast Frames.
Mustard Pots.
Meat Skewers.
Milk Jugs.
Muffin Dishes.
Muffineers.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Oil & Vin gar Frames.
Pickle Forks.
Pickle Frames.
Peg Measures.
Pulvers & Waiters.
Sardine Boxes.
Salt Cellars.
Side Dishes.
Sugar Tongs.
Skewers.
Spoons and Forks.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Pots.
Toast Racks & Egg Stands
Vegetable Dishes.
Wine Trays.
Waiters.
Wine & Biscuit Trays.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

FRENCH HOUSE,

6, HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

READY MADE DRESSES.

READY MADE COSTUMES.

READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS.

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S

FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	„ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	„ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23RD MAY 1877.

As the Whitsuntide holidays at Home only end to-day, we are still without any fresh commercial intelligence by wire, beyond yesterday's Cotton telegram from New York, in which futures are quoted 1-16 cent. higher; the prices being 11⅛ cents. for August shipment and 10⅞ cents. per lb. for ready Mid. Uplands. The receipts of Cotton at the U S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts...	3,000	3,000	2,300	3,000
Four days' do ...	7,000	9,000	8,200	9,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,869,000	...	3,997,800	3,374,000

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been, if anything, a shade steadier, the Banks having shown more disposition to sell than buy at yesterday's decline, but otherwise there is no alteration. As usual on Council draft day transactions have been most limited, and the market for the rest of the mail will be guided by the rates at which Council drafts are allotted. What that may be it would now be of little use discussing, but the probabilities are that, unless an average of over 1s. 8⅝d. is obtained, a downward movement will still continue. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	...	1s. 8 11-16d to ⅜ per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight...		1s. 9 1-16d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,		1s 9 1-16d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,		1s. 9¼d. ,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has receded to 3/16 to ¼ per cent. premium, a pretty good indication that the Money Market in Calcutta is improving. For 60 days' sight we still quote nominally 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firmer again, but the improvement is more on the part of sellers than buyers, who do not seem disposed to operate to any extent. The current quotations are :—Fours, Rs. 97½ ; Four-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

The SHARE MARKET is firm with a moderate extent of business passing, but values have not undergone any important alterations.

COTTON continues very firm at again slightly firmer prices, but pending news of how the Liverpool Market opens after the holidays, exporters are only buying to cover pressing requirements. The mills are still purchasers to a fair extent, and seem likely to be so until the opening of the monsoon at least. The receipts yesterday were 7,924 bales, making a total of 24,658 bales for the five days. A number of Dhollera and Bhownuggur boats are beginning to come in, and with favourable winds, we might have considerable arrivals in the next few days. We quote :—

Good Dhollera	Ready	Rs. 187	per candy f.
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	177	,, ,,
G.F. do.	,, ...	171	,, ,,
Good Omra.	,, ...	180	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	176	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	171	,, ,,

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-9 per cwt. Wheat is quiet at Rs. 38 to Rs. 39 for White and Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS are, if possible, more depressed. By steamers for Liverpool the nominal quotation is £1-12-6, but sales have been done at £1-10 to £1-11-3. By sailing ships for Liverpool £1-17-6 is quoted although lower could be done for a quantity. Steam freight for London is steady at £2-2-6, but for Trieste and Venice a great scarcity of cargo continues and £1-15 to £1-17-6 payable here is currently quoted.

IN PIECE GOODS there is no improvement to notice. In the bazaar transactions in all descriptions are very limited, everything slackening the close of the season, while from first hands we have not heard of any business except some unimportant sales of White Goods. Prices are quite nominal and still tending downwards.

COALS are depressed, and even at a decline of As. 8 per ton from our yesterday's quotation, there are no buyers in the market.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 19th May, 1877.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	43,006	0	0
Merchandize	1,48,802	0	0
Other Receipts	1,636	0	0
Telegraph	4.0	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,93,964	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1876.
Open 439½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,179	0	0
Merchandize	1,45,758	0	0
Other Receipts	1,573	0	0
Telegraph	601	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,90,441		
Increase Rs.	3,463	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. ST OLAF, 1,271 tons, Captain A. C. Pederson, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE M. A. EVANS, 333 tons, Captain A. Philips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 11th), with a cargo of 493 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE EARL OF MAR AND KELLY, 349 tons Captain Joseph Walter, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Galle (April 29th), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Knoop and Co.

THE P. S. MANGROVE, 1,375 tons, Captain G. Pearse, sailed yesterday from Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Nash and child and Mr. Hughes.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF INVERNESS, 1,636 tons, Captain R. Mekenzie, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Glasgow (January 29th), brought a cargo of 2,264 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BENEFACTRESS, 1,276 tons, Captain J. J Shielan, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Cardiff (December 12th), brought a cargo of 1,728 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Southampton (April 26th), via Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and the Suez Canal, brought the English mails, and the following cargo :—1,218 packages piece goods, 203 bales twist, 1,223 cases candles, 6 cases umbrellas, 51 cases eau de cologne, 254 packages provisions, 643 packages beer 246 packages paper, 25 cases cochineal, 278 packages oilmanstores, 1,003 packages wine and spirit, 9 cases boats, 50 cases tinned plates 2,519 casks spelter, 50 barrels alum, 50 cases and 450 slabs copper, 124 packages oil, 4 cases saffron, 239 packages bottles, 55 packages yellow metal sheets, 345 packages windows glass 1,521 boxes silver, 10 boxes specie, 1 box gold coins, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
22	Cathay (s)	Dundas	South'mpton, Apr 26.
22	E. of Mar & Kellie..	Walter	Galle, Apr 29.
3	M. A. Evans	Philips	Liverpool, Jan 11.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
23	Prince Fredrick.....	Clague	Liverpool.
	Arisdu	Hilton	Calcutta.
	Mangrove (s)	Pearse	Liverpool.
	St. Olaf (s)	Pederson	Rangoon.

The Steamer Cathay, to China, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
18	Commilla (s)	Macaulay	Rangoon, May 13.
19	C of Cambridge (s)	Jackson.....	Liverpool, March 13.
	Oakworth	Woodhouse ...	Liverpool, Jan. 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
18	Glamis Castle (s) ...	.....	.....
	Blairgowrie	.....	.....
	Lammermoor	.....	.....
	Tiffy	.....	.....
	John Rennie	.....	.....
	Tharo	.....	.....
19	Mediator (s)	.....	.....
	Niger (s)	.....	.....
	Suez (s)	.....	.....
	Rajpootana (s)	.....	.....
	St. Marnock	.....	.....
	Hopkins Tower	.....	.....
	Dilharee	.....	.....
	Martha Davis	.....	.....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
9	Hydaspes, ss, Renaldson, from London.		
9	Australia, ss, Bozoni, from Genova.		
9	Venetia, ss, Perrins, from Venice.		
9	Calypso, ss, Serra, from Bombay.		
9	Djemnah, ss, Champenois, from Shanghai.		
9	Batavia, ss, Crocco, from Bombay.		
9	Duplaix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.		
10	Italia, ss, Donaldson, from Bombay.		
12	Commonwealth, ss, Smith, from Bombay.		
12	Emblehope, ss, Esphenson, from Calcutta.		
12	Thorer Helsing, ss, Fought, from Colombo.		
13	Amelia, ss, Pottinger, from Kurrachee.		
13	Punjaub, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.		
13	Hakon Adelstein, ss, Burch, from Bombay.		
13	Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from Kurrachee.		
14	Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Bombay.		
14	Ossian, ss, Butchart, from Portsaid.		
14	Java, ss, Cotton, from London.		
14	Swann, ss, Stewart, from Bombay.		
14	Victoria, ss, Bolloguin, from Liverpool.		
16	Virago, ss, Parkitt, from Bombay.		

DEPARTURES.

9	Hydaspes, ss, Renaldson, to Calcutta.
9	Australia, ss, Bozoni, to Bombay.
9	Venetia, ss, Perrins, to Bombay.
9	Calypso, ss, Serra, to Trieste.
9	Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Genova.
10	Djemnah, Champenois, to Marseilles.
10	Italia, ss, Donaldson, to Liverpool.
12	Commonwealth, ss, Smith, to Antwerp.
12	Emblehope, ss, Esphenson, to London.
12	Thorer Helsing, ss, Fought, to London.
13	Amelia, ss, Pottinger, to London.
13	Hakon Adelstein, ss, Burgh, to Havre.
14	Ossian, ss, Butchart, to Bombay.
14	Swann, ss, Stewart, to London.
14	Victoria, ss, Bolloguin, to Manilla.
15	Agra, ss, Hillcoat, to London.
16	Punjaub, ss, Hansard, to Bombay.
16	Java, ss, Cotton, to Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s—26 cases iron safes, Johns S, Elmore and Co; 200 barrels alum, Goolam Hoosein Johnmomed; 100 kegs iron nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 5 casks hardware, Noormomed Bharmull.

Barbary s—1 case hardware, Hassumally Jewajee.

In a s—103 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Jewajee; 50 boxes bar soap, Hepte ola Ahmedally.

Brahmcome Hall s—885 packages sheet-iron, W Watson and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ant g pastor—102 barrels pitch and 10 runlets tar, Rajbhoy Ookabhoy.

Guy Mannering s—16 packages hardware, Mamedally Habutbhoy.

Surat s—1,196 copper cakes, R L Southern and Co; 10 case provision, F Nowrojee and Co; 1525 bundles nail rod iron, Hugh D Fisher and Co.

Venetia s—12 cases champagne, The Bombay C Society.

Parsee s—5 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Craigforth s—6 casks blacking paste, 8 cases biscuits and 2 cases medicine, Hajee Fazzal Fazul; 3 casks china ware, Volkart Brothers; 174 casks beer, Scrajee and Edulgee; 55 kegs, iron nails, Rustomally Lalluya 5 casks hardware, Amr odin Fazulaly.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—75 boxes claret and 3 cases butter, Volkart Brothers; 300 cases brandy and 50 cases medicine a d 1 case provisions, Treacher and Co; 6 cases lamps, Theodore Knaust.

FROM VENICE

Venetia s—1 case lemetta silver single reels, Volkart Brothers.

FROM MARSEILLES

Venetia s—2 cases cheese and 6 cases olive oil, Vinay and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—10 packages hardware, Fazulally Moosabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—200 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and Co; 12 cases corks and 1 case perfumery, Benn, Ashley and Co.

Panne—25 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Unione—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Victoria Cross—118 cwts myrabollams, Dayal Dharsy.

Astronomer—350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

T Macfellan—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Ellen Bates—120 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.

Hutton—147 cwts surasseed Hurry Bhanjee; 90 bales wool, Rattonjee Nasserwanjee; 35 bales wool, Shamjee Narronjee and Co; 38½ cwts wheat and 33 cwts coir yarn, Doyalchund Mulookchund.

Sicily—6,000 cwt myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass; 2,000 bags wheat, J C Rushby and Co; 758 cwts linseed, Khoop and Co; 162 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 160 cwts coir yarn, Tricomjee Lowjee; 40 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 360 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 23 bales wool, Gayabhund Bhookchund; 1,000 cwts wheat, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 3674 cwts mus ardseed, Anoba Eswant.

India s—16,000 cwt wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 575 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Guy Mannerings—16,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 5,500 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 260 cwts Bhorns, Hassum Noormomed

FOR LONDON.

Cartvale, 12 bales hides, Ebram Hajee Hussen; 9 bales hides Momed Peerbhoy Godady.

Venetia s—30 bales hides, Khan Mohamed Nensey; 17 bales hides, Luchabhoy Cassumbhoy; 2,850 cwts rapseed and 750 cwt linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Arago s—21 cases benjamin and 7 bags sago, Cursondass Nensey

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Arryleshire, 332 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Cyrene—709 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Algonquin—240 cwts. B. horns, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

Lady Logar—300 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 900 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co.

Venetia s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Peeth—150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Antofogasta—100 bales cotton, A. Blaschcck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe s—1 box shawls, Knoop and Co; 160 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 100 bales cotton, A. Blaschcck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s—143 cwts sandalwood, Rehmoobhoy Allabdinbhoy; 300 cwts sandalwood Currimbhoy Ebram; 150 bales cotton, Tarachund Mauckchund; 51 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 133 cwts. sandalwood, jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—100 bales cotton W. Nicol and Co,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, May 22 d 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 841
Temperature of the Air.....	86 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	79 8
Dew Point	77 5
Relative humidity of Air	748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2 8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	90 6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	82 6
General Direction of wind...	SW, SSW, WSW, W, WNW, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	204

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Garratt, Capt, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave, from England.
Russell, Licut, Bombay R H A, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 23.

Russell, Lieut, Bombay R H A, on duty, to Kirkee.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 4.)

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Regt of Life Guards, Sub-Lieut L E Ames to be Lieut.

1st Dragoons, Sub-Lieut W F O'Shaughnessy to be Lieut.

5th Lancers Sub-Lieut G R Tufton to be Lieut.

10th Hussars, Sub-Lieut E Cunard to be Lieut.

15th Hussars, Quartermaster W Hodgkinson retires on half-pay.

19th Hussars, Sub-Lieut H E Reynolds to be Lieut.

20th Hussars, for Major A W J Montgomerie to remain Supernumerary whilst serving as a Professor at the Royal Military College, *read*, Major A W J Montgomerie to remain Supernumerary whilst serving as a Professor at the Staff College.

Royal Artillery, Major-Genl W H Askwith to be Col-Commandant.

Major-Genl C J Dalton to be Col-Commandant.

Col G T Field, to be Col.

Lieut-Col J E Turing to be Col.

Lieut-Col C F Cockburn, to be Col.

Major G J Smart to be Lieut-Col.

Capt C K Reid to be Major.

Capt M J Saxton to be Major.

Capt D W Lawrell to be Captain.

Capt F P W Freeman to be Captain.

Lieut R E Mundy to be Captain.

Lieut S Murray, to be Captain upon the Supernumerary List.

Lieut G C Wynne to be Captain.

Capt H M Moorsom, to be Captain.

Capt A N Pearse, to be Captain.

Lieut H P Willoughby to be Lieut upon the Supernumerary List.

Riding-Master W Donald retires upon half-pay.

Grenadier Guard, Sub-Lieut the Hon H T Wilson to be Lieut.

Brigade Depot, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R A Logan, C B, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Foot, Sub-Lieut C H Stisted to be Lieut.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be superseded for absence without leave; M G C Tenison and A S Wilson

2nd Foot, Lieut S Reid resigns his appointment as Adjutant.

17th Foot, Capt C Middlemass to be Capt.

19th Foot, Lieut R M Simpson resigns his Commission.

Lieut George E Langford to be Instructor of Musketry.

23rd Foot, Sub-Lieut J H K Griffith to be Lieut.

37th Foot, Major H E Glass to be Lieut-Col.

Capt C E King to be Major.

Lieut T E Verner to be Captain.

43rd Foot, Lieut F H Plowden tobe Instructor of Musketry.

44th Foot, Lieut H F Hill to be Instructor of Musketry.

49th Foot, Lieut E A Des Barres retires from the Service.

50th Foot, Sub-Lieut Sir Swright to be Lieut.

53rd Foot, Lieut P H Murray to be instructor of Musketry.

54th Foot, Sub-Lieut D W Hickman to be Sub-Lieut.

55th Foot, Lieut Atkinson to be instructor of Musketry.

58th Foot, Lieut E Lovegrove to be Adjutant.

60th Foot, Sub-Lieut E W Bridge to be Sub-Lieut.

61st Foot, Sub-Lieut M E. Archdale to be Lieut.

67th Foot, Capt and Brevet Major Elliott A Raymond to be Captain.

73rd Foot, Lieut W Swiny to be Instructor of Musketry.

77th Foot, Sub Lieut R T H Law to be Lieut.

80th Foot, Lieut-Col H C Smith retires upon full-pay.

85th Foot, E H Ives to be Instructor of Musketry.

86th Foot, Sub-Lieut J S Gaussen to be Lieut.

90th Foot, Lieut G Sandham to be Instructor of Musketry.

93rd Foot, Lieut B S Cunliffe retires from the Service.

94th Foot, Lieut J M Elliot to be Captain.

96th Foot, Lieut E P Phillipps to be Captain.

98th Foot, Lieut A H Hyslop to be Captain.

100th Foot, Sub-Lieut J A S Thomson to be Lieut.

419th Foot, Sub-Lieut A H B Clough to be Lieut.

105th Foot, Capt E Raikes to be Major.

Lieut C S S Whitehill to be Captain.

106th Foot, The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieut J J Mallandaine, which was notified in Gazette of 3rd April, is cancelled. Lieut J J Mallandaine to be Captain, vice E R C Pechell, made Supernumerary. Lieut H M Compigne to be Captain.

Rifle Brigade, Sub-Lieut A W C Fergusson to be Sub-Lieut.

2nd West India Regt—The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts to be Lieuts :—W C Dutton, C L Dale and C V Taylor.

STAFF. Captain H G E Somerset to be Fort Major and Adjutant of Jersey.

MEDICAL DEPART. Depy Surgeon-Genl J Macbeth retires upon half-pay. Surgeon-Major J Lamprey, to be Depy Surgeon-General.

To be Surgeons-Major—R Collins, T O'Farrell, W R G Hinds, G B B Sanders, G Andrew, W F Rattledge, W Robertson, J E Fishbourne, R Tobin, R Jackson, J J Hanrahan, W White, R H Carew, C White, G J H Evatt, A W Shedden, R Keith, A W Bate, G F Churchill, J W Porefoy, H Waghorn, and G White.

HALF-PAY. Lieut H Bacon to be Captain.

Capt T L Phipson, has been permitted to assume the surname of Wybrants, in addition to and after that of Phipson.

BREVET.

Lieut Col and Brevet Colonel C H Smith, C. B., R. A. to have the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H C Smith, 80th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieut-Col T E Byrne, R A, to be Colonel in the Army.

Captain and Lieut-Col G R FitzRoy, Coldstream Guards, to be Col.

Paymaster and Hony Capt J Mahony, 32nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major.

Quartermaster W. Hodgkinson, 15th Hussars, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Riding-Master W Donald, R A, to have the honorary rank of Captain.

Depuy Surgeon-Genl J Macbeth, to have the honorary rank of Surgn-General.

The following promotions to take place on the British Establishment, consequent on the death of Lieut-Genl F Rowcroft, Bengal Infantry :—Brevet Col B Harrison, to be Major-General, Captain and Major R Law, to be Lieut-Col. Captain and Y Blount, 20th Foot, to be Major

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut-Genl H W Whitefield :—Major-Genl H D White, Col 6th Dragoons, to be Lieut-Genl. Brevet Col D Lowe, to be Major-Genl. Major R St. J Griffiths to be Lieut-Col. Captain W C Wolseley to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Genl. W. Wylde :—Lieut-Genl Sir F Warde to be General. Major Genl Sir J W Fitzmayer to be Lieut-Genl. Col H P Goodenough to be Major-General.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death of Lieut Genl Sir B Cuppage :—Major-Genl W H Askwith to be Lieut-Genl, and Col J Turner to be Major-General.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H M's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieut-Genl F Rowcroft, Bengal Infantry, Major-Genl G De Sausmarez to be Lieut-Genl.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J A Steel, Bengal S C. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W Nembhard, Bengal S C. Lieut-Col and Brevet Col B J Smyly, Bengal S C.

To be Colonels.

Lieut-Col E H Pasko, Bengal S C. Lieut-Col R Ousseley, Bengal S C. Lieut-Col W C B Ryan, Bengal S C.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major G R Pemberton, Bengal Army.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Joseph Tyson, FRCS, to be Assit Visiting Surgeon for Shorncliffe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After due set.
United Kingdom	May 23	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Aden	,, 24	8-0 A.M.	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 24	1-0 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
China	,, 28	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	,, 26	3-0 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave as under :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday ..... May 23	Friday	June 1
,, ...	,, ...	,, 8

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 2 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is written on any some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday..... May 28	Monday	June 11

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... June 1

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Via Singapore and Torres Straits.

Monday ..... June 11

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Tuesday and Thursday.

Thursday ..... May 24 | Tuesday ..... May 29

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13⅜ inch.

PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

Rs. a. p.

PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal... 0 4 0
To Non-Subscribers 1 0 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
,, ,, ,, with Rollers. 10 ,,

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

*** It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CARRS—GEORGE—May 23rd, at St. Andrew's Kirk, by the Rev. D. Macpherson, John Carrs, Esq., Secundrabad, to Miss Emma Mary George, Bombay.—No cards.

DEATH.

FFORDE—May 19th, at Poona, Florence Mary, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Brownlow Fforde, aged 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—May 18th, at Calicut, the wife of T. J. Ferguson, of a daughter.
GORDON—May 16th, at Simla, the wife of Colonel W. Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
JOSCELYNE—May 11th, at Beawur, Rajpootana, the wife of D. Joscelyne, Esq., C. S., of a son.
MACPOUGALL—May 19th, at Bangalore, the wife of M. J. W. Macdougall, G. T. Survey, of a son.
NICHOLSON—May 10th, at Dindigul, the wife of F. A. Nicholson, C. S., of a son.
ROBERTS—May 13th, at Darjeeling, the wife of L. R. Roberts, of a daughter.
WATSON—May 19th, at Bellary, the wife of Captain C. J. Watson, 21st M. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOK—May 17th, at Kulnee, Emily Augusta, the child of F. W. and Caroline Cook, aged 10 months.
CLARKE—May 16th, at Travancore, Louisa, the beloved wife of H. T. Clarke, Esq., aged 28 years.
HARVEY—May 19th, at Calicut, F. S. Harvey.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1877.

THE English papers received by the mail have their columns inundated with a flood of telegrams containing so many varying and often contradictory accounts of what had passed at the seat of war that the reader is puzzled rather than instructed by the display of so much enterprise in the collection of news. The only attempt worth notice on the part of the English Press to give a methodical and exact narrative of what had been done by the Russian army in Europe since the declaration of war is contained in an article from the *Daily Telegraph*, evidently written by a military expert, which we reprint elsewhere. The writer shows that the seizure of Galatz and Brahilov by the Russian left wing was merely intended as a precautionary measure to protect the communications with Bessarabia while the centre and the right wing swung round by Bucharest to take up a position on that portion of the line of the Danube where the bulk of the invading army is now concentrated. It will be observed that, owing to the bad state of the roads, which impeded the march of the troops, it was not expected that severe fighting would begin before the end of this month. Evidently, the petty engagements, if they can be called by such a name, which had taken place on the lower Danube, were of no importance, and the Turkish story of a serious effort made by the Russians to cross into the Dobrudscha may, with the information we now possess as to the movements of the invading army, be dismissed as incredible. In Armenia the Turks seem to have been out-generalled from the beginning. The Russians marched to intercept the communications of Ahmed Muktar Pasha's army with Erzeroum, and this army hurriedly retreated without fighting, leaving Kars to be invested. The reported bombardment of Poti by the Black Sea fleet turns out to have been a fiction; and we have not the slightest doubt that the alleged results of the Turkish attack on Soukhoum Kaleh are in like manner not to be depended upon.

The perplexity of English politicans as to the course of action England ought to take has not been exaggerated by us in recent articles, in which we have bitterly deplored the fatal indecision of Lord Beaconsfield's Government. The *Times* vehemently denounces the agitators and intriguers who are trying to drag England into the war. Russia, says the leading journal, will do a good work if she be content with simply setting the Bulgarians free from a detestable tyranny. "If she should aim at conquest, she "will have to count with countries which have "a stake of the very highest importance in the "neighbourhood of the Danube. Austria is one "of those Powers; *England is not*. So long "as the contest does not come within a certain "distance of Constantinople, we can have no "other interest in the struggle than that which "we must have in every great war, every battle "against misrule, and every new distribution of "political authority." It will not escape notice that the "certain distance" from Constantinople is nowhere defined by people who think England can stop a victorious Russian army in full march to Constantinople by a few speeches in the House of Commons and leading articles in the *Times* newspaper. No experience, apparently, will teach them, till their own houses are knocked about their ears, that, the sword having once been drawn, the Eastern Question must now be settled by material and not by moral force. The *Times* ridicules the notion of the "instigators of panic" that Constantinople will be endangered if the Russians cross the Danube; and, of course, with characteristic facility in adapting itself to circumstances, it will declare that Constantinople is quite secure from attack even when the Russians have crossed the Balkans. So, again, with regard to the probability of Russian conquests in Armenia, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia, the *Times* does not believe it matters at all to the English rulers of India if Russia should possess herself of the Euphrates Valley route to India from the Levant to the head of the Persian Gulf. With purse-proud insolence, the leading journal declares that Russia could never find the money to construct the Euphrates Valley railway, forgetting apparently that its own clients, the self-sufficient capitalists of the city of London, supplied the capital for building the railways wherewith Russia is now enabled to overcome the difficulties of transport that exhausted her resources in the Crimean War. The accession of glory, power, and strength in men and money, which Russia must acquire, by the conquest of the wealthiest and most populous provinces of the Turkish Empire, will put all the capitalists of Europe at her service. But, says the *Times*, that Russia "would ever attempt to execute a "work which would be at the mercy of the "English Navy, which might find no sufficiently "profitable trade for centuries, and which "would be absolutely worthless as a military "engine, is a supposition which taxes the "powers of human credulity." Alas! for the powers of human credulity which can lead the *Times* to believe that Russia, having the absolute control of the Black Sea, and resting at the same time on the Levant and the Persian Gulf, would never herself become a formidable maritime Power or dare to challenge conclusions with the English Navy. The argument of the *Times* is the old one with which it has in bygone years met successive Russian encroachments in Central Asia. The cuckoo cry has always been :—"Oh! it is "impossible that Russia can wish to extend her "dominions; but let her do so if she likes— "increase of territory in Central Asia can bring "her no increase of resources, and, if she dares "to attack India, her forces, worn out by long "marches through a difficult country and among "populations unreconciled to Russian rule, "will fall an easy prey to the British "army of India." Yet, unconvinced by these specious arguments, Russia has gone on adding conquest to conquest, and drawing nearer and nearer to India; and, instead of growing weaker with each fresh accession of territory, her fame, and apparently her military power, have gone on increasing, till, if she becomes mistress of Turkey in Asia, her political and martial ascendancy will be recognized by every nation throughout the East. The imminence of this danger must, we should think, be apparent by this time to every Englishman except the Cockney journalists who manufacture the public opinion which, unhappily for England and India, now governs the British Empire.

EUROPEANS in India are so often accused of extravagance that it is worth while to consider the justice or otherwise of this charge preferred against them. There is still enough of ignorance among the educated classes in England to account for the ridiculous notions that prevail there upon the subject of Nabobs, but the question is—and we put it to Anglo-Indians—whether there is extravagance

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

KURRACHEE, MAY 23.

It is stated here on good authority that Sir William Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, will shortly be appointed a Member of the Indian Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

HEAVY RAINS IN ROUMANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 22.

Much rain has fallen in Roumania, causing floods which have carried away the Bridges and Railways.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

With reference to the capture of Ardahan by the Russians, it is stated that the Turkish garrison of the fortress retreated before the enemy.

A strong Turkish force has advanced from Van towards Bayazid, but withdrew upon the arrival of Russian reinforcements.

Several Turkish ironclads are engaged in bombarding the Russian towns on the Caucasus coast of the Black Sea.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, MAY 22.

Prince Bismarck has returned to Berlin for the purpose of conferring with the Emperor William.

PARIS, MAY 22.

Le Temps states that in consequence of the adverse articles which have appeared on the French Ministry, it has been decided to establish a Censorship of the Foreign Press.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 23, 6 P.M.

Mail Steamer Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	....1s. 8 11-16d. to 2d. per Rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight.	1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Credits, 2 "	" 1s. 9 1-16d.	"
Documents 3 "	" 1s. 9¼d.	"

PRELIMINARY inquiries have been made by the Government of India in Bombay as to the amount of tonnage required for the shipment of a force of about 15,000 men to stations in the Persian Gulf,

WE understand that on Monday next Admiral Macdonald will haul down his flag and that on the following morning Admiral Corbett will assume formal command of the Navy in the East. The flagship (Undaunted) will proceed to Trincomalee, although it is said that she may go to Aden, where her services at the present crises may be more required.

EARLY this morning one of the men-of-war at present in the harbour will proceed to the Persian Gulf, and although at present her services are said to be required only in Muscat and Jask, it is probable that the movement has a good deal to do with the assemblage of the Persian Army on the Karoun River, near Mohumerah. At present British interests at Bussorah are being guarded by the Daphne, under the command of Captain Evans.

WE understand that His Excellency the Governor will probably leave Bombay on Sunday evening next, and go right through by train to Wadwa. He will go not only the main line of railway but the branches also; and will try to see as much of Kattyawar as time will allow. His Excellency will return, we hear, to Bombay towards the end of next week.

GENERAL SIR ARNOLD KEMBALL is ordered to the front with the Eastern Turkish Army at Erzeroum.

IN submitting an estimate by the Engineer C. D., for clearing a portion of the Moribagh tank of Sholapore, Government have resolved, that the "estimate should be sanctioned against 'Relief Operations.' Government have no desire to curtail relief works, or to turn people away unprovided for at this season. On the contrary, at this period, and until the rain falls, the greatest care must be taken to ensure that the people do not suffer from want of reasonable relief."

A GRAND shuffling of the military cards in the higher appointments of the Bombay army is now taking place. First, it was attempted to re-appoint Brigadier-General Aitchison to the post of Adjutant-General of the army for a couple of years; but H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge at once vetoed that suggestion. Pending, however, H.R.H.'s decision, Brigadier General Aitchison was given the first class Brigade at Bombay, going over the head of Brigadier General Payne, commanding 2nd class brigade at Nusseerabad. General Aitchison takes command in Bombay on the 7th of June. The wheel of fortune takes another turn, and it is said now that Brigadier-General Burrows, the Quarter Master-General of the army since 27th September 1874, before that Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the army, &c., is the Adjutant-General designate.

WE recently reported that a native beater was accidentally killed by Mr. Johnston, the first assistant Collector of Ratnagherry, whose firing at a *bhekri*. The usual enquiry took place, and the proceedings were reported to Government, when the following resolution was passed:—"The District Magistrate of Ratnagherry should be informed that Government have received the report of this sad occurrence with much regret. They, however, consider that no blame is attributable to Mr. Johnston for the unfortunate accident which led to the death of the beater Sadhu bin Dhanaji Bandria. The absence of the necessary precaution would appear to have been on the part of the deceased and not of Mr. Johnston. Government are pleased to learn that Mr. Johnston purposes making provision for the support of the widow and children of the deceased."

AT a meeting of subscribers to the Henry Memorial held yesterday, it was decided by a majority of votes to maintain the appropriation of the memorial fund sanctioned by the meeting held a month ago.

THE *Morning Post* says that Iskender Khan, nephew of Shere Ali Khan of Afghanistan, accompanied by Aziz Ullah Khan left London on the 3rd inst. for Constantinople. The Prince is going to offer his sword to the Sultan in defence of Turkey.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Poonah experienced, while in the Suez Canal, a severe sandstorm, which commenced at sunrise, and continued more or less furious, until five in the afternoon. During the storm she laid right across the Canal powerless. Tons of sand were thrown on the deck, and the masts and gear were covered with a thick coating.

THE statement (says the *World*) that Colonel Colley, C.B., is to succeed Colonel Hamley, C.B., as commandant of the Staff College is premature. Colonel Colley, who is Lord Lytton's military secretary, hesitates to leave India while there is a chance of complications on the North-West frontier. He is already a soldier of good repute, of whom we shall assuredly hear more when he gets his opportunity, and he will be placed just now at the Governor-General's right hand. Nevertheless as he has the gift of securing strong personal allegiance, and is very widely popular, he might do yet greater service by giving cohesion, strength, and *esprit de corps* to our staff of the future.

COLONEL MOORE, Persian Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, who recently left Simla on a shooting trip, reports that the village of Rarung, in the state of the Raja of Basahir, has been totally destroyed by fire. This village is on the direct trunk road to Thibet and China, and a commonly used halting-place for travellers. Captain Nisbet, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, has been collecting subscriptions for the unfortunate villagers, whose household property is all destroyed. The Viceroy sent them Rs. 600 through that officer.

THERE is a great commotion at Travandrum about the burning of the body of the late second Prince of Travancore. After the usual term (three days) the Maharaja went to see the bones and ashes; his Highness found the head, neck, arms, and legs from the hip all burnt, but the trunk not touched by fire. The fault is thrown upon dewan Peishcar Nanoo Pillay—he transfers the blame to the tahsildar, and he again throws the blame on the adigari. The dewan wants an enquiry.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times* writing from Ceylon on the 14th instant says:—"I hear that the Church Missionary Society are likely soon to oppose the Bishop of Colombo in the law Courts. They are, however, slow of moving, but it must be remembered that the crisis is a serious one, shadowing as it does all the mission fields, and deliberate action will in the end be more effective than any steps taken with undue haste, which might afterwards be repented of. Still almost a year has passed since the scandalous conduct of Dr. Copleston shocked all right thinking people, and since then, saving promises and sundry requests for prayer, the Parent Committee still deliberate."

THE *Academy* understands that Mr. Spencer Walpole, author of the "Life of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval," is engaged on a History of England from the conclusion of the great war in 1815. The first and second volumes of the work will be published in the course of the year 1878 by Messrs. Longmans and Co.

IN the last list of subscriptions received by the Stafford House Committee appears the following: "Messrs. James Cockle & Co. (Cockle's Pills), per F. B., 100*l.*" F. B. is Fred. Burnaby. The readers of that gallant officer's *Ride to Khiva* will remember that he describes the marvellous effect of Cockle's pills upon a lady of the Turkomans—a plagiarism, by the bye, on a story of Major Butler's in Akimfoo. Amongst the letters awaiting his return from Erzeroum, Captain Burnaby found one from Messrs. Cockle & Co., saying that he had done them such an inestimable service that they enclosed a cheque for 100*l.*, and begged him to do with it what he thought fit. He sent it to the Stafford House Committee.

THE *Athenæum* says there will be an election of a Royal Academician next June, and probably, if the members of this body resolve on that important step, this opportunity may be made to choose new A.R.A.'s, two or three in number, thus increasing that class of artists connected with the body.

IT much concerns us, says the *Malabar Advertiser*, to learn that the ring-leader of the Mellus faction at Chittattur has brought upon himself a severe chastisement from the hands of Providence. This man was the chief agitator of all the persecutions directed against the Catholic Church party at Chittattur. Although respectably connected, and commanding vast resources and influence, yet in the eye of the law he has degraded himself to the level of a vile felon. He forcibly entered a school belonging to the church at Chittattur lately adjudged to the Catholics by the District Court of Calicut, drove away the master and pupils on the plea that the school belonged to him as his janmum property, and lastly converted it into a Mellusian temple. The trustees of the church lodged a complaint against him at the Head Assistant Magistrate's office at Palghaut, where he was tried and found guilty of criminal trespass, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. He has been sent to the District Jail at Calicut, where for his disinterested labours in behalf of Mellus he has been ornamented with heavy fetters on his legs. The renegade Mellus, his perverted party, and his self-interested advocates will take warning from this.

THE Maharaja's School of Art at Jeypore, under the charge of Babu Opendra Nath Sen, is doing good work in Rajpootana. The arts in which instruction are given are drawing, sculpture, carpentry, modelling, pottery, blacksmiths' and fitters' work, electro-plating, watch and clock making, wood carving, embroidery, filagree work and turnery. There were last year one hundred and ten pupils on the roll of the school, the daily average attendance being ninety, and as the school has now been in existence for eleven years, it has furnished a number of well-taught artists and mechanics to Jeypore and the neighbouring States. The novelty introduced during the year was the Kattak fillagree work in gold and silver, quite a novelty in that part of the world, but to which the pupils have taken very readily. Amongst the more useful arts taught was the glazing of pottery, and though perfection has not been arrived at, great improvement has been made. In the blacksmiths' department Tynessa work, or inlaying gold on steel, was tried, but was found too laborious and expensive, and the Punjab Koftgari work was substituted. The modelling department has been fortunate in the discovery of a white clay in the hills of Bochara in the Maharaja's territory, from which some busts of a very superior description have been produced, and in this department as in drawing, the pupils are taught to work from nature. Sales to the value of nearly five thousand rupees were made during the year, and though the school at present entails an annual expense about ten thousand rupees on the Maharaja, this amount may be expected to decrease annually. The gallery attached to the school is one of the sights of Jeypore. Therethe best productions of the boys are kept, as well as other objects of art, and the certificates from distinguished visitors, printed in the last report on the school, show that the visitors were thoroughly satisfied with what they saw there. By establishing such a school, the Maharaja has set a good example to other native princes.

A BENGALI writes to the *Statesman* strongly urging the occupation of Afghanistan by the British; and the editor asks, "We should like to know if the views enunciated by him are held by many educated natives of Bengal." The native writer boldly says:—"British soldiers should be stationed at Herat, Candahar, and some other places in Afghanistan that could guard the Passes to India, otherwise there is no hope of England's retaining India against the torrent that would sweep everything before it; for if the Russians could once enter into the plains of India, there would be none to resist, and India would be lost—irretrievably lost. It is, therefore, necessary that war should break out between the English and the Affghans. Whatever others might say about the line of policy adopted by Lord Lytton towards the Affghans, it should be recognized on all hands that the protection of India from Russian invasion chiefly depends on posting British troops at some of the towns of Cabul, especially at Herat, the key of India. The Ameer is now an enemy to the English, and the Passes could not be kept in his hands. Even had he been a true friend to the English, the protection of the Passes against the invasion of the first military power in Europe could not be safely entrusted to him and his disorganized forces and predatory bands. Whether he be an enemy or a friend to the English, in both cases it is necessary to post soldiers and build fortresses at Cabul. It is not the justness or unjustness of the measures that are about to be taken against the Affghans that should be the subject of comment by the Indian public, but grounds of political expediency should at the present crisis outweigh all considerations. Sensationalism and the higher standards of morality do not generally come within the scope of diplomacy, and Lord Lytton has therefore no need to show pretext for an attack on Cabul. Any shallow politician could see from the present state of affairs that if England has a mind to retain India she should, by means fair or foul, keep a hold on the Ameer, and, as he is too insignificant himself to cope with his aggressive neighbour, to secure such places in his kingdom which could not only overlook the movements of the Russians, but from which their advance towards India could be effectually arrested. It might be said that to wage war with an independent power, simply because it would not leave some of its cities under the control of a foreigner, is highly impolitic and unjust, and the motives for doing so are solely based on selfishness. But one thing ought to be borne in mind, that self-aggrandizement, or self-protection at the expense of others, is now the policy of the whole of Europe, and would likely continue to be such, so long as the balance of power which had been broken, since the Franco Prussian war, is not restored in Europe. The India Government cannot, therefore, be blamed for being the aggressor in the attack that will shortly be made on Cabul, if it still withholds the means whereby India could be protected. Khelat has been secured, and if certain places in Cabul could not be got as easily, blood must be spilt to take them by force. For when a strong man asks a thing which is urgently required from his weak neighbour, necessity compels him to say—That if you do not give the thing I want, I must take it from you by force; and when there is none to help you, either comply with my request, or I shall spill your blood and force it from you; for you must remember that right ought to give place to necessity. And so the Ameer has refused to part with some of his cities, which are urgently required, and there would be no harm to spill his blood in taking them."

We have been requested to publish the following communication:—

At page 9 of the "Journal of Travels in India," its author, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, writes,

"Feeling hungry on our way back to the village of Manthal, whence we had gone to look at the ruins of some old temples, we desired the cultivators working in the sugar-cane fields by the way side to let us have some pieces of sugar-cane, which they refused, because many saheblok, on feeling hungry or thirsty on the road in the mofussil, do not scruple to lay hold of anything they come across without paying for it, as if they had vested right so to do; and such is the impression under which many a poor ignorant cultivator labours even at the present day. Had we represented ourselves as such sahebs-lok, or taken the sugar-cane by force, we, too, could have easily got it, though by no better right than that possessed by the man in the moon! Such unlawful exactions, however, being far from our intentions, we set the cultivators right on this point, and explained to them that no one had a right to take anything from anybody forcibly and without payment under the British *raj*. We paid for the sugar-cane, and they appeared to consider themselves very lucky that day."

There can be no doubt as to the author's intention in honestly exposing the irregularities as he found them, or as represented to him. But he would have done well if he had made further enquiry before putting them in the journal which he has published for the edification of his countrymen. Besides, he ought to have explained what persons were really meant by sahebs-loks. The ignorant koonbees take every one to be a saheb who appeared in the dress resembling to that worn by a European, be he a Hindoo, Mussulman or any class of people. Thus mistaking these people for saheb-loks, they are not slow to blame the latter for every wrong action done by persons in that dress. Before giving publicity to a thing like this it is the duty of all sensible persons, like the author of the journal in question, to satisfy themselves that the persons against whom an imputation is made, are really those who have been guilty of such wrong actions. In the present instance, the attack against the character of the saheb-loks is utterly unjust. An officer of high standing, whose experience of a district life extending over a period of many years, assures us that the author's informants must have purposely misrepresented to him the facts to excite his and his companion's sympathy, when finding them so liberal or rather over-liberal as to make them "consider themselves very lucky that day." To our knowledge no real saheb-loks, by which appellation we understand to mean European officers and gentlemen whose duty may compel them to travel in districts, have ever made any unlawful exactions, nor did they permit their servants to do so. On the contrary, no one appeared to be more particular than they in making payments for everything they take or for what is purchased for their use. We will therefore be doing an injustice to such respectable class of officers when we call them, on the mere statement of a few ignorant cultivators, unscrupulous and mischievous prone to lay "hold of anything they come across, without paying for it, as if they had vested right so to do."

The author further stated that he desired the cultivators working in the sugar-cane fields to let him have some pieces of sugar-cane, but they refused to do it. The custom among the cultivators of the country we are acquainted with is just the reverse. It is, to offer the juice of sugar-cane or some sugar-cane itself to every one who may happen to visit their fields, no matter whether he asks for it or not, and whether he is a saheb-lok, or somebody else. If their offer is unceremoniously declined, or payment of money offered as the price of it, they would not only be sorry, but take it as an insult. The cultivators of sugar-cane fields always feel it a sort of pleasure, or even a pride, to see numerous visitors to their fields, and thus to have opportunities of showing their hospitalities to such visitors who are always considered welcome. This custom has, as we are informed, been prevalent throughout India, and the village of Manthal referred to by the author must be an exception to the rule. That is all we can say for the strange conduct of the villagers towards him.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE JUDICIAL COURT OF APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I have read with much interest your valuable remarks on the Fuller minute and the assumption by Lord Lytton of supreme legal powers. It has occurred to me that if His Lordship will condescend to exercise the powers he claims that there need be no more expensive appeals to the Judicial Committee of H. M.'s Privy Council. That institution was founded on what now appears to have been a mistaken notion—viz. that in India no one could interfere with the final decisions of the High Courts. Lord Lytton having shown up the fallacy of that idea, nothing remains to be done but to abolish the Committee and save their salaries.

NEMO.

BAIN IN AHMEDNUGGUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will be pleased to give a corner of your valuable journal to the following:—Rain at last! To the great joy of many, and especially of the half-clad, half-starved and thirsty wanderers that have flocked to this city to seek relief from Government and alms from the public, the *long* looked for and *long* missing rain has at last put in its welcome appearance. Last night at about 11 o'clock the rain came down in torrents, and before midnight we had about an inch. Though this fall has not caused a material difference in the complete prostration of things, it has, at any rate, caused a considerable fall in our temperature, which is now to be seen in the shade, during the hottest part of the day, 102° and 103° F. Z.

SIMLA.

"Hand Book and Guide to Simla," by W. M. Towelle Station Press, Simla, 1877.

We have been favoured with an advance copy of the above work, which will shortly be published at Simla, and are glad to find that it is in every respect as full and complete as possibly could be, affording a fund of information about a place, the name of which, if nothing more, is as familiar as a household word, not only to every Anglo-Indian, from Simla itself to Cape Comorin, but to every one who takes an interest in India, whether living in the country or elsewhere.

Not forty miles as the crow flies from the outer limits of the Sawalick range of hills, which stretch like an advance-guard below what may more correctly be termed the outlying ranges of the mighty Himalayas, Simla, from an altitude of over 7,000 feet above the sea level, overlooks the distant plains and the intervening hills on which the sanataria of Dagshai and Kasowlie are visible from any "coign of vantage." In the opposite, or northerly direction, the snowy ridge limits the view, to which the nearer hills—rough, bleak, and barren looking—give an aspect of widely picturesque beauty, enjoying a delightful climate although the sun's rays in the heat of summer are far too strong to be simply pleasant. Simla owes much, if not all, of its popularity as a summer retreat to the profusion of trees which literally cover it, rising from the glen from which the Ghumbs issues to the very crest of Sakko, the principal hill on which the Indian "Capua" is built at an elevation of 8,048 feet above the sea. The hills are completely covered with a thick growth of well developed fir, whilst at the present season are diversified by the brilliant crimson tints of the Rhododendron trees. This feature in the Simla hills is the more worthy of notice, as the further hills on every side, even between Simla and the plains, are almost devoid of forest verdure, scarcely a tree being visible between the approach to Bolieaungage, a distance of twenty miles, except those growing on the plateaus on which, or around which, the other sanataria are built. Those who have never visited Simla can form no adequate idea of the varied beauties which the landscape affords. Approaching by the new road, the scene is one unequalled in its way. Immediately in front, and hundreds of feet below the Spekkoonee "look sheep," rising to an equal, if not greater height above the spot it stands on, the hill of Jakko forms the background to the view at a distance of about three-and-a-half miles. Jakko is not only the most prominent, but the most picturesque item in the scenery, densely clad with lofty firs. The whole hill forms that of the mythical Hindu village, rising in an almost unbroken though steep ascent to its crest. Studded here and there, throughout the trees, are bungalows, which not inappropriately, in the majority of instances, bear a close resemblance to Swiss cottages. On the observer's left hand the road runs along the face of the hills, which here as all around have been worn by the action of rain and snow, through centuries, into a series of convex ridges, (if we may so term them,) which add greatly to the beauty of the landscape by the rich and constantly varying diversity of light and shade which they create. On this side the view is limited by Peterhoff hill, so-called from "Peterhoff," the Viceroy's house, which is situated on it. This hill, though much smaller than Jakko, possess the same features. Below it the road winds round the hills towards Simla on the left, and on the right descending—often precipitously into the glen below. From Peterhoff hill to Jakko a lofty, though narrow and comparatively level-crested ridge, connects the two extremities of Simla together. The old road here, called the Chowra Maidan, runs broad, level and well-made, along the top of the ridge, while the new road winds along its right side some 50 or more feet below the "Maidan." In the angle formed by the junction of this ridge with Jakko is the Bazaar, over which Christ Church, a large bluish grey-stone building, with a lofty square turret embattled in the good old English style, forms a striking point in the scene. This is the most thickly inhabited part of Simla. The houses for Europeans and natives being built as close together as possible almost, the Europeans houses alone possessing compounds. The appearance of the native bazaar is most curious; terrace after terrace of wooden houses rising one above another for a height of about two hundred feet. Nothing but the houses and roads, or rather footpaths, being visible, it seems on looking down on the first or lowest tier of houses that each one of those which stud the forest. This continues until he reaches the top of the Chowra Maidan, and then turning his back on Simla, he sees in the far distance the snowy range, while before, as behind him, the ridge slopes swiftly downwards, clad with innumerable firs. Every hour gives to the scenery a new aspect as the sun rises or sets, or the passing of clouds throws a new shadow here, or dispels the gloom there; nor does the fall of night quite eclipse the beautiful. When the moon shines, it is but to invest all around with the charm of its magical power, and its "dim, uncertain" light gives a weirdly aspect to the glens and shades, while it magnifies the hills to twice their real size. But even when neither sun, moon, nor star are visible, the scattered lights which stud the hillsides, and the lanterns which the people carry in their hands, fill up a picture which could not be realized on canvass. There is yet another aspect in which Simla shows to advantage, as we once had an opportunity of seeing for ourselves—and that is, when on a moonless night a heavy storm breaks over the hills. Half an hour's rain suffices to send many a torrent rushing headlong down the precipitous crevices and streamways of the hills, and lit by the cold blue glare of the lightning, these seem swelled to thrice their size, and look like streams of molten silver flowing through the sea of foliage which surrounds them. But we have digressed from our original purpose, which was to speak of Mr. Towelle's guide to Simla, and not of Simla itself.

Mr. Towelle's little *brochure* forms not only a guide-book to direct the visitor, but also a directory to supply the resident with information which heretofore he could not so conveniently obtain, and in both departments he has achieved a complete success. Beginning with a description of the geographical features of Simla and the views which approach it from Umballa, he adds tables of distances which the visitor will find useful. A historical sketch of Simla, which is evidently the result of much careful study and patient enquiry follows, and this the author states is the produce of Mrs. Towelle's labours. Nothing of interest is omitted, and the sketch is not only complete in itself, but written in an interesting style, while the abundance of details can scarcely fail to give the oldest inhabitant of Simla a new interest in the history of Simla, from the time when it was "a mere halting grounding—a name given to a few miserable cultivators' huts," as we are told Captain Gerard described it in 1817—down to the present day when there are over three hundred well built bungalows, almost all inhabited by Europeans, within the immediate limits. Full details of the climate, rainfall, &c., follows, and these are succeeded by detailed accounts of the various points of interest in and around the immediate neighbourhood of Simla, brief but comprehensive accounts of the Cis-Sutlej Native States, and details of the various routes into the interior—to Pangi, Shrinagar, &c. The remainder of the book is occupied by a directory in which the fullest information is given as to the various Government and local offices and officials with toll rates and fares and road regulations, both local and between Simla and Umballa. Nothing indeed is omitted which either the casual visitor or resident can possibly need. The addition of a map, showing clearly the position of every house and bungalow, renders the work complete. No visitor to Simla should be without this admirable little compilation, and even those to whom Simla itself is a forbidden *Eldorado* might spend a couple of rupees in a less profitable manner than in securing the perusal of its pages. The map, we may add, is an improvement on the one which has done duty at Simla heretofore. The system of reference is more complete, and the filling in of the principal local names adds considerably to its comprehension.

BOMBAY.

THE band of H. E. the Governor will not play at the Victoria Gardens this evening.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 19th May, was 48 feet and 1 tenth. In the corresponding week last year it was 48 feet and 1 tenth.

AL FRESCO CONCERT.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that another Al Fresco Concert will be given in the Victoria Gardens on Saturday evening next. Both the programme and the arrangements will be improvements on the last.

CYCLONES.—In the report on the Vizagapatam and Backergunge cyclones of last year, Mr. J. Elliott, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, alluding to the Bay of Bengal, stretching from an imaginary line drawn from the south of Ceylon across to Sumstra, to the mouths of the Hoogly, says:—"The area is so large that cyclones may rage for some time and even break up without giving any warning on shore, and without even encountering a single vessel."

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE AT SECUNDERABAD.—The *Deccan Times* says: "We hear that Captain Dobbs, the Judicial Superintendent of Railways, has been appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate during Major Mayne's absence. Captain Rennick, who was waiting for orders so long, left the station by train yesterday morning. It has not transpired who is to take up Captain Dobbs' place at Shahabad. Major Dobbs will be an acquisition to the good folks at Secunderabad, but we do not know how his place will be filled up in connection with the Nizam's State Railway. Major Dobbs is now on thoroughly conversant with Railway work, that his experience has become invaluable where he is."

HALF-A-YEAR'S AVERAGE RAINFALL IN THREE DAYS.

FROM the Government Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent, Mr. N. R. Pogson, whose duties during the storm have been continuous and trying, we have been favoured with the following particulars, written last evening (the 18th), which our readers will find both valuable and interesting:—"The atmospheric disturbance is now practically over. The barometer got down to 29·43 reduced, but has now come up well. The velocity of the wind yesterday (Thursday) was 6·17; and in the next twelve hours midnight to noon 8·54. There fell further up to 4 P. M. to-day 3·07, making 11·61 so far to-day, with more since. If we take the 24 hours from 4 P. M., yesterday, to the same hour to-day (Friday) the fall has reached 14·63, the third heaviest day's rain on record at Bombay since 1826. The velocity of the wind did not exceed 31 miles per hour, and the storm itself must have been far north of Madras, as shown by the wind retrograding from north through west instead of as usual by the east and south. Total rain during this outburst 19·78 inches." "This will, I suppose," Mr. Pogson adds, "end the famine alarms, and there will not be pressure for months to come, and thousands of half-starved wretches will have died off with the rain." We fear this will be ound only too true a prophecy.—*Madras Times, May 20*.

THE EFFECT OF THE RAINFALL ON THE FAMINE.

THE Government of India, having received telegraphic communications about the great downpour of rain we have had, requested the Local Government to issue instructions to all district officers to ascertain as far as possible what effect the present rains would have on the agricultural prospects of the year. In the reports received the Collectors state that the people now receiving relief express great desire to return to their respective villages, and orders have been issued for pecuniary help being afforded them to enable these people to reach their homes. Clothing has also been directed to be supplied. Agricultural operations are already being commenced in the Gaingleput and South Arcot districts.

BANGALORE, MAY 20.

What a blessed difference since this time last week! On Thursday evening it began to drizzle, the drizzle increased to a heavy shower, a violent storm with hail, thunder and lightning. The rain came down in torrents mingled with hail, and the lightning was extremely vivid, but unfortunately it only lasted half an hour or so, when the violence of the storm while it lasted was attested by the state of the roads, which were converted into regular streams of water, and by the branches of trees torn off and strewn about in every direction. There were several showers on and off during the night with a high cold wind; a slight shower fell on Friday evening and heavy rain fell for two hours in the night, while yesterday morning it was drizzling for some time. The effect of all this is to make the weather extremely cool and pleasant, and to fill all the smaller tanks, while the larger ones have received such considerable supplies of water that any idea of a water famine is completely set at rest. Already the young grass is springing up so that the country begins to look quite green, and with two days' more rain, the remaining cattle in the country will be saved and the famine virtually at an end.—*Madras Times.*

PROCLAMATION OF THE SULTAN. ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

THE Sultan has issued the following telegraphic address to Serdar-Ekram Abdul Kerim Pasha, the generalissimo of the Turkish forces, and to all the other commanding officers of the Imperial armies of the Danube, of Erzeroum, and of Batoum:—

The Russian Government having broken its diplomatic relations with Us and declared war upon Us, We are under the necessity of having recourse to the Divine Grace and to the spiritual aid of our Sublime Prophet, source of safety for the Mussulman people.

You know that We have done nothing to disturb the peace. Hitherto, while remaining under arms, We were always animated by the most peaceful sentiments, and have listened to the counsels of friendly and kindly Powers, and worked, in concert with them, for the preservation of peace. But Our enemy has now proved that the end at which he aimed was no other than the destruction of Our rights, Our independence, and Our country itself, and that he will not be satisfied until he has attained his object.

The enemy attacks us to-day in violation of public right and without any legitimate motive. The Almighty, however, protects right and justice, and will grant Us, we hope, protection and victory. We are convinced that, by the zeal and patriotic efforts of our troops, and their moral and material co-operation, the enemy will be frustrated in his enterprise. We hope from the Divine Goodness that We shall have the right to be proud of Our troops, who will know how to maintain Ottoman honour and prestige, and follow the traces of their glorious ancestors.

We salute all the officers and soldiers placed under your orders, whom we regard as Our children. The State and the country have trusted them for this supreme day. Let them, then, display all the zeal, the patriotism, and the courage which We expect of them! Let them preserve every stone of Our fortresses, every inch of Our territory, which have been purchased at the price of the blood of their ancestors or of their brothers, who fell conquerors or martyrs! Let them repel the enemy's invasion, and defend the rights, the honour, and the independence of the Empire, which are dearer to the Ottomans than life itself.

As long as Our troops fulfil their sacred duties, the Divine Grace and the spiritual assistance of the Prophet will guide them and Our ardent wishes will accompany them. The whole Ottoman people considers itself the guardian and the servant of the families of Our soldiers. Your Sozereign will be always with you, and ready, if need be, to unfurl the sacred banner of the Khalifate and the Sanctuate, and to sacrifice his life for the honour, the rights, and the independence of the country.

May God grant us victory!

LATEST WAR NEWS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BLOCKADE OF THE BLACK SEA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—The Ports notified to the representatives of the Powers yesterday evening that it had declared a blockade of the whole Russian coast of the Black Sea. A delay of three days would be granted to vessels entering the ports, and of five days to those intending to leave the Black Sea.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF IBRAILA.

BUCHAREST, May 4.—It is reported here that the bombardment of Ibraila and Barbosch recommenced yesterday evening. In yesterday evening sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Cogalnicano, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in replying to a question put to him concerning the bombardment of Ibraila, stated that the Russian batteries opened fire first upon the Turkish, who returned it. Five bombs fell accidentally into Ibraila, two of which struck the residence of the prefect. There had been a slight loss of life, and one house had been destroyed. The Minister added that this occurrence, although deplorable, was not intended by the Turks. M. Cogalnicano concluded by saying that he had opposed every solicitation to declare the independence of Roumania, and that the country did not consider itself in a state of war with Turkey.

THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

(OFFICIAL TURKISH ACCOUNT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2, 9·40 P.M. (delayed in transmission).—A despatch received here from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief in Asia Minor, dated the 30th of April, announces that the Russians having advanced in great forces towards Kars in a westerly direction with the object of intercepting the Turkish communications with Erzeroum, the Turkish commander, leaving a sufficient force at Kars, marched out with nine battalions and occupied the village of Tchilekli, near Yardin, west of Kars. A subsequent telegram from Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, dated May 1, announces that some inhabitants of Kars had brought him reports that the Russians had attacked Kars, but were repulsed with loss. According to a telegram from the Turkish commander at Batoum, dated 1st inst., the Russian military operations were arrested by the rainy weather.

EGYPT AND THE PORTE.

CAIRO, May 3.—The Committee of the Assembly of Egyptian Notables having, in response to the recent speech of the Khedive, decided upon the imposition of an extraordinary war tax of £480,000, His Highness has telegraphed to Constantinople that the Egyptian contingent now in Turkey, numbering 9,000 men, will be raised to 12,000. The remainder of the Egyptian contingent would be kept in Egypt for the protection of the Suez Canal.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 4.—In reply to very numerous offers of assistance in the medical department of the Russian army, from German, French, and Italian doctors, the Minister of War, while expressing his thanks, states that he is unable at present to utilize their services. The Minister, however, reserves the liberty of availing himself of their offers should occasion hereafter arise.

THE RUSSO-ROUMANIAN CONVENTION.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE'S" BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, Friday.—A Turkish circular, dated Wednesday, was presented to this Government yesterday, bearing reference to the Russo-Roumanian Convention. The Porte protests against that Convention as an illegal act on the part of the Principality, facilitating invasion. It furthermore declares the Prince and the authorities of Roumania to be in the power of a hostile and usurping Government.

A Russian official telegram, dated Alexandropol, April 27, says:—"Our troops, commencing operations on the 24th, before the evening of that day crossed the frontier at several points. Most of the Turkish posts on the frontier surrendered. Only near the village of Duslaba, close to the post of Kitchut, did the Turkish dragoons show fight. The enemy in the encounter lost four men, while we had one Cossack killed. Further on a division of the 16th Nishgorod Dragoons, accompanied by a Cossack detachment, near Tsitsichine exchanged a few shots with Kurdish cavalry, who soon withdrew. On the same day—the 24th of April—a sotnia of Karapacke, recently levied by the Turks appeared before General Loris Melikoff near Alexandropol and begged permission to enter the Russian service. The colours of the sotnia were given up to General Loris Melikoff by the commander.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Friday.—The German Government does not propose to notify to the Government of France the military measures which may be resolved upon for the protection of the western frontier. At the present moment it is not yet definitely settled in what these measures are to consist.

HOBART PASHA'S "daring defiance of the Russians on the Danube" is causing much talk. While his vessel was lying near Rustchuk, about 130 miles up the mouth of the river, he was informed that its navigation was unsafe, that the Russians were laying torpedoes, and that it would be the safest plan for him to leave his ship and go to Constantinople by way of Varna, and after nightfall succeeded in running the gauntlet successfully. Lord Dufferin, it is announced, informed Hobart Pasha by telegram, through the English Embassy at Constantinople, that he must either leave the Turkish service or lose his commission in the English Navy. Hobart Pasha on Monday had an interview with the Sultan to express his regret at having to leave the service. He will give his reply to Lord Derby within a week.

Fighting has recommenced in the Herzegovina, an insurgent force having attacked the Turkish vanguard on Monday. The Turkish troops are now assembling Musulmans of all ages to join the forces which are operating against the insurgents. As regards Servia, the Pall-mall correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Russia, at the instance of Austria, having promised to respect the neutrality of Servia, Turkey has abandoned the plan of occupying Gladova, the point on the Servo-Roumanian frontier where the Russians might have easily crossed the Danube. The first diplomatic victory of the campaign thus belongs to the Turks, whose threat to occupy Gladova caused the Austrian Government to obtain the above promise from Russia. With regard to Servia, then, the war is localiz d, at least for the present." The Belgrade correspondent of the same journal telegraphs that the Servian Government have concluded a loan of 12,500,000*l.* with the French Union Commerce Bank, through the medition of th ir agents. Particulars are not yet known. The despatch proceeds:—"Recruits are still arriving, and the formation of a volunteer corps is again about to accompany the Russians into Bulgaria. The Archduke Albrecht is visiting the troops on the Austrian frontier, and is to proceed on the same mission to Dalmatia." According to the Russian papers, Prince Milan of Servia has invited General Tchernaieff to assume the command of the Servian army.

A French paper publishes a report of a speech delivered by the Khedive at a sitting of the Assembly of Notables which he had summoned for the purpose of consulting the advisability of declaring war against Turkey. His Highness said that, notwithstanding its evident desire for peace, the Porte had been compelled by Russia to go to war. Egypt would, as before, send troops to Turkey, but their numbers must be determined by the means of the country. It was for this the Assembly had been convoked. The Khedive, in conclusion, said his son Hassan, being a soldier, would start for Turkey, to share the honour of defending "the just causes and sacred rights of the Empire." A Paris telegram the other day stated that pilgrimages were regularly were still to be in progress for the neutralization of the Suez Canal, the Khedive being favourable to the arrangement, and willing to sell his 1,500 founder's shares.

An extraordinary number of the *London Gazette* was published on Monday night, containing a Royal Proclamation, in which the Queen enjoins all her subjects to observe strict neutrality in the war pending between Turkey and Russia on pain of her Majesty's high displeasure. The *Gazette* of the 30th of April, the Turkish garrison of 5,000 men having evacuated the place on the approach of the invading force. The central column has moved on the direct road towards Kars and Erzeroum, and a battle or series of battles is said to have been going on near Kars since Sunday, of the result of which nothing is yet known. The column which moved by the northernmost route encountered a reverse before Batoum, and Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha is stated to be in Kars.

possibly be looked for as an average for the transport wagons over Roumanian roads in April and May. This would bring it to about May 28 before the Russians will be ready to force the passage.

To sum up then, we believe that the Russian army of, say, 175,000 men, advancing in three bodies from three parts of its frontier, has with its left seized the passages of the Danube from its mouth along the Dobrudscha as far as Ibraila, and has secured the railway-bridge over the Sereth between Galatz and Ibraila; that, while it is making a great show of force here, even displaying bridge equipments, its centre and right wings are marching steadily on Bucharest, Rustchuk, Turtukai, where they can be concentrated by the fourth week in May. Supplies are plentiful in Roumania, the climate is fair, and a railway running alongside one line of march carries stores of all kinds by rail to the Danube, and hence, for the sake of this railway, the main effort to force a passage will probably be in the neighbourhood of Rustchuk. If time allows, the Russians may lay a railway from near Tekutsch to Buzeo, thus materially shortening the line to Bucharest, and avoiding the part near the river bank. But we do not expect to see any attempt to force a passage before the end of this month.

We have said we do not think it likely any Russian force will march through Wallachia towards the Danube opposite Widdin. But, by all accounts, the Roumanian force has gone to Crajova; and, if they should make common offensive cause with Russia, they might make a very disconcerting diversion in that quarter. Servia seems for the present to be neutralised, and so the Turks are withdrawing their troops eastwards from Widdin towards Rustchuk and the Lower Danube. They have taken no active steps as yet, probably from fear of complicating the political situation. Russia, it will be observed, crossed the frontier before she declared war, and the Turks were evidently unprepared. Otherwise their folly seems inconceivable in having allowed the Russians to occupy the railway bridge over the Sereth, and construct batteries there and in not having destroyed the railway-station at Giurgevo.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE following account of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas, run on the 2nd inst., is taken from the London *Standard* :—

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three-yr-olds; colts, 8st 10lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb; second to receive 200 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save stake. R.M. (1 mile 17 yards). One hundred and one subs.

Count F. de Lagrange's Chamant, by Mortemer—Araucaria, 8st 10lb (blue, red sleeves and cap) ...J. Goater 1
Mr. M. H. Sanford's Brown Prince, 8st 10lb (dark blue) ..... Custance 2
Lord Falmouth's Silvio, 8st 10lb (white sleeves, red cap) ..... F. Archer 3
Mr. C. Alexander's Thunderstone, 8st 10lb (dark blue, white sleeves, black cap) ..... T. Chaloner 0
Mr. Abs. Baltazzi's ch g Buccaneer—Volterra, 8st 10lb (French grey, scarlet cap) ..... Maidment 0
Lord Calthorpe's Monachus, 8st 10lb (blue, white cap) ..... C. Archer 0
Mr. F Gretton's Monk, 8st 10lb (orange, purple belt and cap) ..... Cannon 0
Mr. F Gretton's Kingsclere, 8st 10lb (orange, purple belt and cap) ..... T. Osborne 0
Mr. C. Rayner, jun.'s Warren Hastings, 8st 10lb (mauve) ..... Morris 0
Baron A. de Rothschild's Strachino, 8st 10lb (blue and yellow hoops, yellow cap) ..... J. Osborne 0
Duke of Westminster's Morier (late Mon Frere), 8st 10lb (yellow, black cap) ..... F. Webb 0

BETTING AT STARTING.

15 to 8agst Morier	33 to 1agst Monk
2[10]—100 — Chamant	50— 1 — Warren Hastings
7— 1 — Strachino	50— 1 — Brown Prince
12— 1 — Thunderstone	50— 1 — Voltella colt
15— 1 — Silvio	66— 1 — Monachus

THE RACE.—The preceding Sweepstakes ending in a walk over for Petrarch, plenty of time was allowed for weighing out the eleven competitors, the only change from the anticipated list being the non-appearance of Rover, whose place was, however, supplied by Mr. Gretton running a couple in the Monk and Kingsclere. This pair were both saddled at the Ditch stables, as were Silvio and Morier, some disappointment being expressed at the absence of the Duke of Westminster's colt from the paddock. Of those that were put through their toilettes in the enclosure, nothing looked like Chamant, who was the picture of condition, and has grown considerably since last year, the son of Mortimer being now a grand looking animal. Monachus looked fit, as did the Voltella colt and Strachino, the last named of whom wore a muzzle to prevent him repeating his tricks of the morning, when, after John Osborne had ridden him in a canter, he caught hold of the arm of the boy who was going to lead him back and bit it severely. The numbers were hoisted fully half an hour before the time appointed for the start, and by 3-15 the seven saddled in the Birdcage were on their way to the post to join the others. Goater was the first to mount, and he was immediately followed by C. Archer on Monachus, Thunderstone, Warren Hastings, and the Voltella colt being next to show with their jockeys up. John Osborne was last to mount, but he was third on to the course, Thunderstone and Monachus being in front of Baron Rothschild's colours. Prince was succeeded by Chamant, Warren Hastings, Brown Prince, and the Voltella colt, and they cantered gently down to the post, which was reached more than five minutes before the time appointed for the start. Strachino whiled away the interval by his fractiousness, and when, at exactly half past three, the flag was hoisted, he kept them another minute, so directly he was prevailed upon to join his horses a shout from the stand announced that the struggle had commenced. The start was an excellent one, all getting well away; though Strachino began rather slowly and lost about a length, the others ran in almost a line from the post. On the left was Warren Hastings, next to whom came Monk, Chamant, and Thunderstone, the middle division comprising Silvio, Monachus, Brown Prince, and the Voltella colt, while on the right were Morier, Kingsclere, and Strachino, the latter being wide of Mr. Gretton's second string. The first to show with anything like a decided advantage was Monachus, whose colours were distinguishable right in the centre of the track. He came along almost clear of Silvio, who was lying next to him on the left, while on the whip hand Brown Prince was going on third, these three being clear of the Voltella colt and Morier, who had a place to himself. Then came Thunderstone and Monk, with Warren Hastings next, while just in front of Kingsclere and at the heels of Mr. Rayner's colt, Chamant was pulling double, the rear being brought by Strachino. They came along at a merry pace, and before going a quarter of a mile Strachino had taken his place just behind the leaders, while Kingsclere, for whom the pace was too strong, soon showed conspicuously in the rear. Warren Hastings, too, did not long keep in front of Chamant, who was pulling so hard that Goater gave him a little liberty, when he immediately began to close with the front lot, and before reaching the bushes was almost level with Monachus, Silvio, and Brown Prince, who were now running nearly in a line. They had not traversed more than half the journey when loud shouts from the ring proclaimed that Webb was uneasy on the favourite, and in another 50 yards he was hopelessly beaten, and dropped right back into the rear. As they passed the old betting-ring Chamant, still with his head in his chest, took up the running, and he came down the hill into the Abingdon dip about half a length in advance of Silvio, who was now a like distance in front of Brown Prince, while, Monachus having by this time had enough of it, the Voltella colt became fourth, Monk going well, and Strachino being next, while Thunderstone failed to pass Monachus. Warren Hastings and Kingsclere were now some distance away from the leaders, and when they had almost reached the dip want of condition told on the Monk, who had to be ridden hard to keep his place, but was soon eased when Cannon saw that his chance was hopeless. The next to cry a go was the Voltella colt, who was in trouble directly they commenced the ascent, and directly after Archer had to call on Silvio. Lord Falmouth's colt struggled gamely and once got up to Brown Prince, but he gradually fell back again, and the American was left the only animal that had a chance with Chamant. Goater, however, never let the son of Mortemer fairly extend himself, and, pulling hard, he drew away from Brown Prince at every stride; the fact of his being above himself began to tell a tale, and, despite the game struggle of Mr. Sanford's colt, he was beaten very easily indeed by a length, which could have been made into half-a-dozen had Goater so willed. Silvio, ridden out to the end, was third, three-quarters of a length behind Brown Prince, and about the same distance in advance of the Voltella colt, who was a good fourth; Monachus repassed the pulling-up Monk in the last fifty yards, and finished fifth; Mr. Gretton's colt being sixth, Thunderstone seventh, and Strachino eighth. Morier was near, some distance in advance of Warren Hastings, while Kingsclere was beaten a long way. Time by Binson's chronograph, 1min. 50sec. Immediately after the race 7 to 4 was offered against Chamant for the Derby, but backers stood out for 2 to 1, and no business was transacted. Brown Prince would also have been backed had twenties been forthcoming.

The *Pall Mall Budget* comments on the race in this wise:—One of the most interesting contests ever witnessed for the Two Thousand Guineas resulted in the easy triumph of Chamant, by whose instrumentality the Newmarket race goes for the second time to France. Although Pelegrino, Plunger, and Rob Roy, whose performances as two-year-olds entitled them to take high rank amongst the Derby favourites, were not among the competitors, and although it was known that the field would not be numerically strong, there were no money points requiring elucidation that the race assumed an importance beyond its mere money value, and was none the less interesting because it was known that horses belonging to at least two nations would be represented. Chamant and Strachino were expected to do battle for France, Brown Prince for the United States, and the colt by Buccaneer out of Voltella for Austria. So much has been said of late with regard to the superiority of the French and other foreign horses and the question has been discussed in such detail since Lord Falmouth put a motion for enquiry upon the agenda paper of the Jockey Club, that the Two Thousand Guineas and other three-year-old prizes of this season are likely to be looked upon as test races, and if the foreigners have things all their own way Lord Falmouth may expect to make several fresh converts between this and next October. What the result of these races will be it is not necessary to predict; but as matters stand at present the French, with Chamant, Fontainebleau, Jonglieur, and Verneuil, and the Americans, with Brown Prince, seem to possess the five best three-year-olds of the season.

Chamant ran so well in the two last races which he contested as a two-year-old, and appeared so capable of further development, that he remained favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby through all the winter, but his position was somewhat shaken for the former race by the support accorded during the past week to Morier, a colt in the same stable as Pelegrino, and said to be his superior. Rumour is not to be trusted in these matters, but it is certain that the Duke of Westminster's brother to General Peel advanced so much in favour that for a few hours he took the place of Chamant, the argument being that the trainer must have been able to ascertain through Pelegrino, who ran Chamant to a head in the Middle Park Plate, what were the respective capabilities of the pair. Nor was this the only feature of interest in the race, as Baron Rothschild's Strachino had won both his engagements in his native land, and there was no telling how good he might be, while there were special reasons for expecting that Thunderstone and Silvio, to mention only two of the other probable starters, would improve upon their previous doings. In addition, there was the knowledge that the competitors would include the American colt Brown Prince, and the possibility that he would do better than his fellow-countryman Umpire, who finished fourth in the Derby, won by Thormanby seventeen years ago. All this and the prospect of pleasant weather will be sufficient to account for the assemblage of the large number of spectators ever collected upon Newmarket Heath, and among the company present were Prince Christian of Slesw'ck-Holstein, the Duke of Westminster, who came to see how Morier would acquit himself, many members of the French Jockey Club, and nearly all the regular supporters of the turf. Morier's gigantic frame seemed so little calculated to carry him over the course at full speed, and Strachino had shown such temper in the stable early in the morning, that Chamant recovered his position in the market, and was beyond question first favourite at the start. The general opinion of those who saw him in the paddock before the race was that he had thickened considerably during the winter, and that he was trained to perfection while Strachino was voted a common and not at all a symmetrical horse. Morier was not brought into the paddock which has been substituted for the old-fashioned "birdcage" in which horses used to await the time to start, and was saddled at the stables near the starting-post, in company with Silvio and one or two others. There were eleven runners in all—Count de Lagrange's Chamant (Goater), Mr. Sandford's Brown Prince (Custance), Lord Falmouth's Silvio (F. Archer), Lord Calthorpe's Monachus, Mr. A. Baltazzi's colt by Buccaneer out of Voltella, Mr. Gretton's Monk, and Kingsclere, the Duke of Westminster's Morier, Mr. C. Rayner's Warren Hastings, Mr. Alexander's Thunderstone, and Baron Alphonse de Rothschild's Strachino. So far as two of the three favourites were concerned, it was soon apparent that neither Strachino nor Morier would have much to do with the result, as the former could never go the pace, while the latter, whether from want of condition or inability to stay, was beaten at a very early stage of the contest. Their disappearance left the race entirely at the mercy of Chamant, who breasted the hill at the finish with so much resolution that he is evidently gifted with great stamina. Brown Prince and Silvio, who ran a close race for second honours, were unable to extend him, and though he did not win by more than a length, the distance might have been increased at his jockey's pleasure. Monachus and the Voltella colt ran better than any of the others, but Thunderstone much disappointed those who expected that he would obtain a place at the least, while Monk, untrained as he evidently was, will have to make great progress if he is to reverse positions with the winner at Epsom. It happens that all of the horses which ran, with the exception of the Voltella colt, are engaged in the Derby, and so far as can at present be judged, the Duke of Westminster's Pellegrino, M. Lupin's Fontainebleau, Mr. Mackenzie's Rob Roy, Lord Rosebery's Touchet, and Lord Vivian's Hidalgo, are the only new-comers likely to offer any opposition to the best of the Two Thousand horses, unless Plunger recovers from the lameness which kept him in his stable. Whether Chamant succeed or not in following the example of his stable-companion Gladiateur, who won the Derby, the Grand Prix de Paris, and the St. Leger, after carrying off the Two Thousand, there can be no doubt that Count de Lagrange has already found him a very useful horse; for, though he sustained five defeats as a two-year-old, he won the Middle Park, and the Dewhurst Plates, and the Priory stakes at Lewes. The value of these three prizes was £5,930, while yesterday's race, and a small sweepstakes for which he wasked over at the first Newmarket meeting, brings his three year old winnings up to a very similar total. It is considered probable that Chamant, like Fontainebleau, will be reserved for the Epsom Derby, and that they will not take part in the Prix du Jockey Club, which precedes it by three days, and this is the more likely as they would have to meet Jonglieur at Chantilly, whereas he is not engaged at Epsom.

The betting on future events at night after the race was as follows :—

ONE THOUSAND.

500 to 100agst Lady Golightly (t. & o.)	1400 to 200agst Miriam (t.)
7— 1 — Helena (t.)	400— 50 — Nitocris (t.)

CHESTER CUP.

8 to 1agst Footstep (t. & w.)	20 to 1agst Perkin Warbeck (t. & o.)
8— 1 — Snail (t. & o.)	20— 1 — Clonave (t. & o.)
500— 35 — Hampton (t.)	20— 1 — Umpire (t. & o.)

DERBY.

7 to 4agst Chamant (t.)	20 to 1agst Silvio (t. & o.)
700—100 — Pellegrino (o.)	1000— 40 — Plunger (t.)
12— 1 — Rob Roy (t. t.)	500— 20 — Touchet (t.)
500— 30 — Brown Prince (t.)	1000— 30 — Morier (o.)
100— 8 — Fontainebleau (t.)	600—100 — Fontainebleau, with a run.
1000— 70 — Fontainebleau (t.)	

PLACE BETTING.

600 to 200agst Brown Prince (t. after 200 to 60 had been taken.)	5 to 1agst Silvio (t.) Even —Fontainebleau's running.

The quotations published on the day the mail left were :—

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

250 to 100agst Lady Golightly (t. & o.)	1400 to 8agst Nitocris (t.)
6— 1 — Helena (t. & o.; after 6 to 1 to 30) had been laid.)	100— 8 — Morgiana (t.)
	20— 1 — Tribune (t. & w.)
	20— 1 — Briglia (o.)
8— 1 — Palm Flower (t. to 200.)	25— 1 — Lady Ronald (t. & o.)
10— 1 — Miriam (t. to 100.)	33— 1 — Dee (o.)
	20— 1 — Tribute and Merry Agnes coupled (t.)
100— 8 — Plaisante (t.)	

CHESTER CUP.

7 to 1agst Snail (t.)	9 to 1agst Footstep (o. take 10 to 1.)
8— 1 — Woodlands (t. & o.)	100— 7 — Skotzka (t.)
	500— 20 — Pageant (t.)

DERBY.

3000 to 2000 agst Chamant (o.)—300 to 200 (taken.)
3000 to 2000 on the Field (o.)

EXTRAORDINARY INQUIRY.

MR. CARTER coroner for East Surry, opened an inquiry at Balham on the 4th May, touching the death of Mr. Frederick Macfarlane Lewison, a medical gentleman aged thirty-seven, who died suddenly at Balham-hill House on Saturday morning last.

The deceased was identified by his brother, Mr. Hubert Andrew Levison.

Dr. Holthouse was the next witness called. He said :—I am the senior consulting surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary.

The Coroner: It is my duty to inform you, Dr. Holthouse, that you are not bound to answer, in a serious case of this nature, any question that you may think will induce any criminal charge against yourself.

Witness: I understand your caution, and shall be prepared to meet any criminal charge which may be brought against me. The deceased first came to me at my private consulting rooms, 15, George-street, Hanover-square. He said he was suffering from intemperance, which he could not control at home, and he voluntarily wished to place himself under my care. He was then suffering from the chronic effects of alcohol, and an arrangement was come to by which on the evening of the 11th of April last, he was taken to my establishment at Balham-hill House, which some time ago I opened for the cure of dipsomania—having given up my profession to try and cure persons of this unfortunate class. He slept in a room with an attendant named Louis Chevalier, and I prescribed for him.

What did you prescribe?—I prescribed fifty grains of chloral for him per dose, to be given to him at eleven each night to quiet him and induce sleep; and if he did not get quiet and sleep under that, then attendant was to give him a second dose. There was enough for two doses made up each night in a bottle with five ounces of water. The chloral was in solution.

Now, do be particular; for this may amount to a criminal charge. Do you mean to say that you ordered this man fifty grains of chloral?—Yes.

By your special agency?—Yes; by my special agency.

Now be careful. Are we to understand that this second dose was to be given him that night by your special agency?—Well, not that night; but I had given previously general orders for a second dose. I had first satisfied myself that he had no organic disease.

Did you allow him any stimulant spirit?—No; I consider it perfectly safe to cut it off all at once, and do not allow any on the establishment, on principle, under any pretence whatever. There is a notice up to that effect, and any servant giving it would be dismissed.

What in your opinion did he die of?—Of chloral. But I wish to explain that what would be a large dose sometimes to the same person would under altered circumstances of the body be a very small one. There is no accounting for these changes in the system. An individual might with safety take eighty grains at one time, when perhaps at another time twenty grains would kill him.

This is a very important question; this is the third death I have had to deal with from taking chloral. In a case I had about three weeks ago it was stated in the medical evidence that the average dose of chloral was ten grains, and here we have fifty grains given.—He told me he had been in the habit of taking forty grains per dose himself at home.

Are you satisfied that he did not take more than that?—Well I cannot say. The woman made it up. She is a very careful woman. I told her to make it up by putting the chloral up to these points in this mixture bottle, and then left it to her. I never by any means interfere.

Were there any marks of violence on the body?—No.

Do you think anything would be given to him intentionally for any purpose?—No; not to my knowledge.

Mr. Ogle Tim Johnson said: I am in the service of Dr. Holthouse, and am matron of the dipsomania establishment. On Friday night last I made up a mixture in the bottle produced by Dr. Holthouse's orders. There would be about 160 minim drops. I measured it by a minim glass. If anything there would be rather less than more of the quantity ordered. The deceased was rather noisy at nights, and occasionally disturbed the house, and the medicine was given to him for producing quiet and sleep. I have seen him downy after taking the chloral.

The Coroner: I see there is no label on the bottle. Do you not put labels on?—No, we know the bottle; we are so used to them there is no need for labels.

Louis Chevalier: I am in the employment of Dr. Holthouse at his dipsomania establishment, Balham, and was the regular attendant on the deceased. I used to sleep in another bed in the same room with him, and it was my duty to attend him day and night. He had his supper as usual, and ten minutes later I gave him what I understood was a dose of chloral, and he went to bed. When he took it he said, "How very nasty or strong this is; how very irregular, or clumsy (I don't remember which), Dr. Holthouse is; he never seems to give it to me in the same amount of water. Give me a little milk to take the taste out of my mouth."

The Coroner: You are quite sure he used words to that effect?—Yes.

Give me the exact words, if you can.—The witness then repeated the sentence again adding: After he drank he put it to his mouth and said he felt sick. He then asked me if I would read to him the text for the day, and not to leave his till he went to sleep, but to keep on reading. About half-past twelve the deceased asked me to give him half of the remaining dose which the doctor had ordered to be given two hours after the other. The deceased took it in his own hand, and after he had drank half of the second dose he said, "Give me some more milk to take the taste away." He then said, "I don't think I shall be able to take the other chloral; give me a little whiskey in a little milk." About a quarter of an hour after he had taken the portion of the second dose he suddenly began to breathe very hard and sonorously. I had previously given him little whisky and milk. Shortly after he began to breathe so hard he had a rattling in his throat, and then he threw up a little milk, and in another moment he was quite quiet. I then felt his pulse and found him quite pulseless. I then ran out of the room and called the matron. She came, and in about ten minutes after that we called the doctor. He had never complained of the chloral being nauseous before. The deceased was only violent on the night when he wanted more milk to drink, and we could not give it to him as the doctor would not have any more bought. He used to want to go to the doctor's room for some. The matron told me that she had given him 100 drops of chloral and a drop over, and that it was the strongest dose she had ever given, and that afterwards she poured a little more in besides the 100 drops. I am quite sure she did not say, "I poured one drop over," but "I poured a little over besides the 100 drops." I believe she did it entirely by misconception.

The Coroner: There is no doubt that the deceased has died of an overdose of poison. The question to decide is whether there is any culpable negligence on the part of any one. It is a very serious matter, and one of very great importance.

A Juror: It seems very strange that such a poison as this should be left in the hands of such people as these.

Mr. Johnson was recalled and subjected to a very rigid examination as to whether she had poured a little over. She admitted having said that she had poured a drop over but what she meant was that she had drained the minim glass of the last drop, which was not usually the case, but she was certain she had not poured one drop over the 100 minims. She also gave the attendant the whisky to give the deceased.

The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased's death was accidental through the administration of a sedative medicine in water incautiously but not recklessly or intentionally given to cause death."

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